ON THE F-PURITY OF ISOLATED LOG CANONICAL SINGULARITIES

OSAMU FUJINO AND SHUNSUKE TAKAGI

ABSTRACT. A singularity in characteristic zero is said to be of *dense F-pure type* if its modulo p reduction is locally Frobenius split for infinitely many p. We prove that if $x \in X$ is an isolated log canonical singularity with $\mu(x \in X) \leq 2$ (see Definition 1.4 for the definition of the invariant μ), then it is of dense F-pure type. As a corollary, we prove the equivalence of log canonicity and being of dense F-pure type in the case of three-dimensional isolated $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein normal singularities.

INTRODUCTION

A singularity in characteristic zero is said to be of dense F-pure type if its modulo p reduction is locally Frobenius split for infinitely many p. The notion of strongly F-regular type is a variant of dense F-pure type and defined similarly using the Frobenius morphism after reduction to characteristic $p > 0$ (see Definition 2.4 for the precise definition). Recently it has turned out that they have a strong connection to singularities associated to the minimal model program. In particular, Hara [11] proved that a normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularity in charscteristic zero is log terminal if and only if it is of strongly F-regular type. In this paper, as an analogous characterization for isolated log canonical singularities, we consider the following conjecture.

Conjecture A_n**.** *Let $x \in X$ be an n-dimensional normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero such that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. Then $x \in X$ is log canonical if and only if it is of dense F-pure.*

Hara–Watanabe [12] proved that normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularities of dense F-pure type are log canonical. Unfortunately, the converse implication is widely open and only a few special cases are known. For example, the two-dimensional case follows from the results of Mehta–Srinivas [20] and Hara [10], and the case of hypersurface singularities whose defining polynomials are very general was proved by Hernández [13]. This problem is now considered as one of the most important problems on F-singularities. Making use of recent progress on the minimal model program, we prove Conjecture A_3.

Let $x \in X$ be an n-dimensional isolated log canonical singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero. We suppose that $x \in X$ is not log terminal and K_X is Cartier at x. Let $f : Y \to X$ be a resolution of singularities

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such that f is an isomorphism outside x and that Supp $f^{-1}(x)$ is a simple normal crossing divisor on X. Then we can write

$$K_Y = f^*K_X + F - E,$$

where E and F are effective divisors and have no common irreducible components. In [9], the first author defined the invariant $\mu(x \in X)$ by

$$\mu = \mu(x \in X) = \min\{\dim W \mid W \text{ is a stratum of } E\}$$

and he showed that this invariant plays an important role in the study of $x \in X$. Using his method (which is based on the minimal model program), we can check that any minimal stratum W of E is a projective resolution of a μ-dimensional projective variety V with only rational singularities such that K_V is linearly trivial. Also, running a minimal model program with scaling (see [1] for the minimal model program with scaling), we show that $H^\mu(V, \mathcal{O}_V)$ can be viewed as the socle of the top local cohomology module $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$ of $x \in X$.

Here we introduce the following conjecture.

Conjecture B_d**.** *Let Z be a d-dimensional projective variety over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero with only rational singularities such that K_Z is linearly trivial. Then the action induced by the Frobenius morphism on the cohomology group $H^d(Z_p, \mathcal{O}_{Z_p})$ of its modulo p reduction Z_p is bijective for infinitely many p.*

Conjecture B_d is open in general, but it follows from a combination of the results of Ogus [22], Bogomolov–Zarhin [2] and Joshi–Rajan [18] that Conjecture B_d holds true if $d \leq 2$.

Now we suppose that Conjecture B_μ is true. Applying Conjecture B_μ to V, we see that the Frobenius action on the cohomology group $H^\mu(V_p, \mathcal{O}_{V_p})$ of modulo p reduction V_p of V is bijective for infinitely many p. On the other hand, by Matlis duality, the F-purity of modulo p reduction $x_p \in X_p$ of $x \in X$ is equivalent to the injectivity of the Frobenius action on $H^n_{x_p}(\mathcal{O}_{X_p})$. This injectivity can be checked by the injectivity of the Frobenius action on its socle $H^\mu(V_p, \mathcal{O}_{V_p})$. Thus, summing up the above, we conclude that $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type.

A similar argument works in more general settings and our main result is stated as follows.

Main Theorem (=Theorem 3.4)**.** *Let $x \in X$ be a log canonical singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero such that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. If Conjecture B_μ holds true where $\mu = \mu(x \in X)$, then $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type. In particular, if $\mu(x \in X) \leq 2$, then $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type.*

As a corollary of the above theorem, we show that Conjecture A_{n+1} is equivalent to Conjecture B_n (Corollary 3.7). Since Conjecture B_2 is known to be true, Conjecture A_3 holds true. That is, log canonicity is equivalent to being of dense F-pure type in the case of three-dimensional isolated normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularities (Corollary 3.8).

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1. Preliminaries on log canonical singularities

In this section, we work over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. We start with the definition of singularities of pairs. Let X be a normal variety and D be an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor on X such that $K_X + D$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier.

Definition 1.1. Let $\pi : \widetilde{X} \to X$ be a birational morphism from a normal variety $\widetilde{X}$. Then we can write

$$K_{\widetilde{X}} = \pi^*(K_X + D) + \sum_E a(E, X, D)E,$$

where E runs through all the distinct prime divisors on $\widetilde{X}$ and $a(E, X, D)$ is a rational number. We say that the pair (X, D) is *canonical* (resp. *plt*, *log canonical*) if $a(E, X, D) \geq 0$ (resp. $a(E, X, D) > -1$, $a(E, X, D) \geq -1$) for every exceptional divisor E over X. If $D = 0$, we simply say that X has only canonical (resp. log terminal, log canonical) singularities. We say that (X, D) is *dlt* if (X, D) is log canonical and there exists a log resolution $\pi : \widetilde{X} \to X$ such that $a(E, X, D) > -1$ for every π-exceptional divisor E on $\widetilde{X}$. Here, a *log resolution* $\pi : \widetilde{X} \to X$ of (X, D) means that π is a proper birational morphism, $\widetilde{X}$ is a smooth variety, $\mathrm{Exc}(\pi)$ is a divisor and $\mathrm{Exc}(\pi) \cup \mathrm{Supp}\, \pi_*^{-1}D$ is a simple normal crossing divisor.

Definition 1.2. A subvariety W of X is said to be a *log canonical center* for the log canonical pair (X, D) if there exist a proper birational morphism $\pi : \widetilde{X} \to X$ from a normal variety $\widetilde{X}$ and a prime divisor E on $\widetilde{X}$ with $a(E, X, D) = -1$ such that $\pi(E) = W$. Then W is denoted by $c_X(E)$.

Remark 1.3. Let (X, D) be a dlt pair. There then exists a log resolution $f : Y \to X$ such that f induces an isomorphism over the generic point of any log canonical center of (X, D) and $a(E, X, D) > -1$ for every f-exceptional divisor E. This is an immediate consequence of [24, Divisorial Log Terminal Theorem].

From now on, let X be a normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein algebraic variety and $x \in X$ be a germ. The *index* of X at x is the smallest positive integer r such that rK_X is Cartier at x.

Definition 1.4. Let $x \in X$ be a log canonical singularity such that x is a log canonical center. First we assume that the index of X at x is one. Take a projective birational morphism $f : Y \to X$ from a smooth variety Y such that $\mathrm{Supp}\, f^{-1}(x)$ and $\mathrm{Exc}(f)$ are simple normal crossing divisors. Then we can write

$$K_Y = f^*K_X + F - E,$$

where E and F are effective divisors on Y and have no common irreducible components. By assumption, E is a reduced simple normal crossing divisor on Y. We

define $\mu(x \in X)$ by

$$\mu(x \in X) = \min\{\dim W \mid W \text{ is a stratum of } E \text{ and } f(W) = x\}.$$

Here we say a subvariety W is a *stratum* of $E = \sum_{i \in I} E_i$ if there exists a subset $\{i_1, \ldots, i_k\} \subseteq I$ such that W is an irreducible component of the intersection $E_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap E_{i_k}$. This definition is independent of the choice of the resolution f.

In general, we take an index one cover $\rho : X' \to X$ with $x' = \rho^{-1}(x)$ to define $\mu(x \in X)$ by

$$\mu(x \in X) = \mu(x' \in X').$$

Since the index one cover is unique up to étale isomorphisms, the above definition of $\mu(x \in X)$ is well-defined.

We will give in Section 4 a quick overview of the invariant μ and some related topics for the reader's convenience.

Remark 1.5. (1) The first author showed in [9, Theorem 5.5] that the invariant μ coincides with Ishii's Hodge theoretic invariant (see [17] and [9, 5.1] for the definition).

(2) By the main result of [4], the index of $x \in X$ is bounded if $\mu(x \in X) \leq 2$. The reader is referred to [4] for the precise values of indices.

In order to prove the main result of this paper, we use the notion of *dlt blow-ups*, which was first introduced by Christopher Hacon.

Lemma 1.6 (cf. [9, Lemma 2.9] and [7, Section 4]). *Let X be a log canonical variety of index one such that X is quasi-projective, x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X, and that X is canonical outside x. Then there exists a projective birational morphism $g : Z \to X$ such that $K_Z + D = g^*K_X$ with D a reduced divisor on Z, the pair (Z, D) is a $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial dlt pair and g is a small morphism outside x.*

Lemma 1.7. *In Lemma 1.6, Z has only canonical singularities.*

Proof. If $a(E, Z, D) > -1$, then $a(E, Z, D) \geq 0$ because $K_Z + D$ is Cartier. Since K_Z is $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier and D is an effective divisor on Z, one has $a(E, Z, 0) \geq 0$. If $a(E, Z, D) = -1$, then we may assume that Z is a smooth variety and D is a reduced simple normal crossing divisor on Z by shrinking Z around the log canonical center $c_Z(E)$. In this case, $a(E, Z, 0) \geq 0$. Thus, Z has only canonical singularities. $\square$

2. Preliminaries on F-pure singularities

In this section, we briefly review the definition of F-pure singularities and its properties which we will need later.

Definition 2.1 ([16], [14]). Let $x \in X$ be a point of an F-finite integral scheme X of characteristic $p > 0$.

(i) $x \in X$ is said to be *F-pure* if the Frobenius map

$$F : \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \to F_*\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \quad a \mapsto a^p$$

splits as an $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$-module homomorphism.

(ii) $x \in X$ is said to be *strongly F-regular* if for every nonzero $c \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, there exists an integer $e \geq 1$ such that

$$cF^e : \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \to F^e_* \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \quad a \mapsto ca^{p^e}$$

splits as an $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$-module homomorphism.

Remark 2.2. Strong F-regularity implies F-purity.

The following criterion for F-purity is well-known to experts, but we include it here for the reader's convenience.

Lemma 2.3 (cf. [16]). *Let $x \in X$ be a closed point with index one of an n-dimensional F-finite integral scheme X. Then $x \in X$ is F-pure if and only if $F(z) \neq 0$, where F is the natural Frobenius action on $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$ and z is a generator of the socle $(0 : \mathfrak{m}_x)_{H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)}$.*

Proof. First note that $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is isomorphic to the injective hull of the residue field $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x$, because $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is quasi-Gorenstein. By definition, $x \in X$ is F-pure if and only if

$$F^\vee : \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}}(F_*\mathcal{O}_{X,x}, \mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}, \mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$$

is surjective. $F^\vee$ is the Matlis dual of the natural Frobenius action F on $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$, so the surjectivity of $F^\vee$ is equivalent to the injectivity of F. Since $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is an essential extension of the socle $(0 : \mathfrak{m}_x)_{H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)}$, F is injective if and only if $F|_{(0:\mathfrak{m}_x)_{H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)}}$ is injective. Finally, the latter condition is equivalent to saying that $F(z) \neq 0$, because the socle $(0 : \mathfrak{m}_x)_{H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)}$ is a one-dimensional $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x$-vector space. □

We define the notion of F-purity and strong F-regularity in characteristic zero, using reduction from characteristic zero to positive characteristic.

Definition 2.4. Let $x \in X$ be a point of a scheme of finite type over a field k of characteristic zero. Choosing a suitable finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra $A \subseteq k$, we can construct a (non-closed) point x_A of a scheme X_A of finite type over A such that $(X_A, x_A) \times_{\mathrm{Spec}\, A} k \cong (X, x)$. By the generic freeness, we may assume that X_A and x_A are flat over $\mathrm{Spec}\, A$. We refer to $x_A \in X_A$ as a *model* of $x \in X$ over A. Given a closed point $s \in \mathrm{Spec}\, A$, we denote by $x_s \in X_s$ the fiber of $x \in X$ over s. Then X_s is a scheme defined over the residue field $\kappa(s)$ of s, which is a finite field. The reader is referred to [15, Chapter 2] and [21, Section 3.2] for more detail on reduction from characteristic zero to characteristic p.

(i) $x \in X$ is said to be of *strongly F-regular type* if there exists a model of $x \in X$ over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k and a dense open subset $S \subseteq \mathrm{Spec}\, A$ such that $x_s \in X_s$ is strongly F-regular for all closed points $s \in S$.

(ii) $x \in X$ is said to be of *dense F-pure type* if there exists a model of $x \in X$ over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k and a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \mathrm{Spec}\, A$ such that $x_s \in X_s$ is F-pure for all $s \in S$.

Remark 2.5. The definitions of strongly F-regular type and dense F-pure type are independent of the choice of a model.

Theorem 2.6 ([11, Theorem 5.2]). *Let $x \in X$ be a normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularity defined over a field of characteristic zero. Then $x \in X$ is log terminal if and only if it is of strongly F-regular type.*

In this paper, we will discuss an analogous statement for log canonical singularities. Especially, we will consider the following conjecture.

Conjecture A_n. *Let $x \in X$ be an n-dimensional normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero such that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. Then $x \in X$ is log canonical if and only if it is of dense F-pure.*

Remark 2.7. Conjecture A_n is known to be true when $n = 2$ (see [10], [20] and [27]) or when $x \in X$ is a hypersurface singularity whose defining polynomial is very general (see [13]). The reader is referred to [25, Remark 2.6] for more detail.

Definition 2.8. Let X be an F-finite scheme of characteristic $p > 0$. If $X = \operatorname{Spec} R$ is affine, we denote by $R[F]$ the ring

$$R[F] = \frac{R\{F\}}{\langle r^pF - Fr \mid r \in R\rangle}$$

which is obtained from R by adjoining a non-commutative variable F subject to the relation $r^pF = Fr$ for all $r \in R$. For a general scheme X, we denote by $\mathcal{O}_X[F]$ the sheaf of rings obtained by gluing the respective rings $\mathcal{O}_X(U_i)[F]$ over an affine open cover $X = \bigcup_i U_i$.

Example 2.9. (1) Let $f : Y \to X$ be a morphism of schemes over an F-finite affine scheme Z. Then for all $i \geq 0$, $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $H^i(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ each has a natural $\mathcal{O}_Z[F]$-module structure and f induces an $\mathcal{O}_Z[F]$-module homomorphism $f_* : H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to H^i(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$.

(2) Let Y be a closed subscheme of a scheme X over an F-finite affine scheme Z. Then for all $i \geq 0$, we have the following natural exact sequence of $\mathcal{O}_Z[F]$-modules

$$\cdots \to H^i_Y(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to H^i(X \setminus Y, \mathcal{O}_X) \to H^{i+1}_Y(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to \cdots .$$

(3) Let X be a scheme over an F-finite affine scheme Z and $Y_1, Y_2 \subseteq X$ be closed subschemes. Let Y denote the scheme-theoretic union of Y_1 and Y_2. Then for all $i \geq 0$, the Mayer–Vietoris exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned}\cdots \to H^i(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \to H^i(Y_1, \mathcal{O}_{Y_1}) \oplus H^i(Y_2, \mathcal{O}_{Y_2}) \to H^i(Y_1 \cap Y_2, \mathcal{O}_{Y_1 \cap Y_2})& \\ \to H^{i+1}(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \to \cdots&\end{aligned}$$

becomes an exact sequence of $\mathcal{O}_Z[F]$-modules.

Proof. The proof is immediate from the fact that every cohomology module in Example 2.9 can be computed from the Čech complex. □

The following proposition is a key to prove the main result of this paper.

Proposition 2.10. *Let $x \in X$ be an n-dimensional normal singularity with index one defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero. Let $g : Z \to X$ be a projective birational morphism and D be a reduced $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier divisor on Z satisfying the following properties:*

(1) *Z has only rational singularities,*
(2) *$K_Z + D \sim_g 0$,*
(3) *$g|_{Z\setminus D} : Z \setminus D \to X \setminus \{x\}$ is an isomorphism,*
(4) $\operatorname{Supp} D = \operatorname{Supp} g^{-1}(x)$,

Then $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type if and only if given a model of D over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k, there exists a dense subset $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the action of Frobenius on $H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$ is bijective for every closed point $s \in S$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that X is affine. Suppose given a model of $(x \in X, Z, D, g)$ over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k.

First we will show that enlarging A if necessary, we can view $H^{n-1}(Z_s, \mathcal{O}_{Z_s})$ as an $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-submodule of $H^n_{x_s}(\mathcal{O}_{X_s})$ for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$. Since $f|_{Z\setminus D}$: $Z \setminus D \to X \setminus \{x\}$ is an isomorphism, we have natural isomorphisms

$$H^{n-1}(Z \setminus D, \mathcal{O}_Z) \cong H^{n-1}(X \setminus \{x\}, \mathcal{O}_X) \cong H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X).$$

On the other hand, we have the natural exact sequence

$$H^{n-1}_D(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \to H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \to H^{n-1}(Z \setminus D, \mathcal{O}_Z)$$

and $H^{n-1}_D(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) = 0$ by the dual form of Grauert–Riemenschneider vanishing theorem (see, for example, [6, Lemma 4.19 and Remark 4.20]). Hence we can view $H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z)$ as an $\mathcal{O}_X$-submodule of $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$. By Example 2.9 (1), (2), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that $H^{n-1}(Z_s, \mathcal{O}_{Z_s})$ is an $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-submodule of $H^n_{x_s}(\mathcal{O}_{X_s})$ for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Next we will show that we may assume that

$$H^{n-1}(Z_s, \mathcal{O}_{Z_s}) \cong H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$$

as an $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-module homomorphism for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$. The short exact sequence $0 \to \mathcal{O}_Z(-D) \to \mathcal{O}_Z \to \mathcal{O}_D \to 0$ induces the exact sequence

$$H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(-D)) \to H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \to H^{n-1}(D, \mathcal{O}_D) \to H^n(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(-D)) = 0$$

of $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. It follows from the Grauert–Riemenschneider vanishing theorem that $H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(-D)) \cong H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(K_Z)) = 0$, so we have an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module isomorphism $H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \cong H^{n-1}(D, \mathcal{O}_D)$. By Example 2.9 (1), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that $H^{n-1}(Z_s, \mathcal{O}_{Z_s}) \cong H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$ as an $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-module homomorphism for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Finally, we will check that $H^{d-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$ is the socle of the $\mathcal{O}_{X_s,x_s}[F]$-module of $H^d_{x_s}(\mathcal{O}_{X_s})$. Since

$$\mathfrak{m}_x \cdot H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) = H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(-D)) \cdot H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \subseteq H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(-D)) = 0,$$

$H^{n-1}(D, \mathcal{O}_D) \cong H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z)$ is contained in the socle of $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Let ω_D be the dualizing sheaf of D. Then we obtain $\omega_D \simeq \mathcal{O}_Z(K_Z + D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_D$ since $K_Z + D$ is Cartier. Therefore, $\omega_D \simeq \mathcal{O}_D$ because $K_Z + D \sim_g 0$ and $g(D) = x$. By Serre duality (which holds for top cohomology groups even if the variety is not Cohen–Macaulay), one has $\dim_k H^{n-1}(D, \mathcal{O}_D) = 1$, because $H^0(D, \omega_D) = H^0(D, \mathcal{O}_D) \cong k$. The socle of $H^n_x(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is the one-dimensional k-vector space, so it coincides with $H^{n-1}(D, \mathcal{O}_D)$.

By the above argument, the bijectivity of the Frobenius action on $H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$ means that the restriction of the Frobenius action on $H^n_{x_s}(\mathcal{O}_{X_s})$ to its socle is injective. This condition is equivalent to saying that X_s is F-pure by Lemma 2.3. Thus,

$x_s \in X_s$ is of dense F-pure type if and only if there exists a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the Frobenius action on $H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$ is bijective for all $s \in S$. $\square$

3. Main result

In order to state our main result, we introduce the following conjecture.

Conjecture B_n**.** *Let V be an n-dimensional projective variety over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero with only rational singularities such that K_V is linearly trivial. Given a model of V over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k, there exists a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the natural Frobenius action on $H^n(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s})$ is bijective for every $s \in S$.*

Remark 3.1. (1) An affirmative answer to [21, Conjecture 1.1] implies an affirmative answer to Conjecture B_n. Indeed, take a resolution of singularities $\pi : \widetilde{V} \to V$. Since V has only rational singularities, π induces the isomorphism $H^n(V, \mathcal{O}_V) \cong H^n(\widetilde{V}, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{V}})$. Suppose given a model of π over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k. If [21, Conjecture 1.1] holds true, then there exists a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the Frobenius action on $H^n(\widetilde{V}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{V}_s})$ is bijective for every $s \in S$. Since we may assume that $H^n(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s}) \cong H^n(\widetilde{V}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{V}_s})$ as $\kappa(s)[F]$-modules for all $s \in S$ by Example 2.9 (1), we obtain the assertion.

(2) Let W be an n-dimensional smooth projective variety defined over a perfect field of characteristic $p > 0$. If W is ordinary (in the sense of Bloch–Kato), then the natural Frobenius action on $H^n(W, \mathcal{O}_W)$ is bijective (see [21, Remark 5.1]). If W is an abelian variety or a curve, then the converse implication also holds true (see [21, Examples 5.4 and 5.5]).

Lemma 3.2. *Conjecture B_{n+1} implies Conjecture B_n.*

Proof. Let V be an n-dimensional projective variety over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero with only rational singularities such that K_V is linearly trivial. Let C be an elliptic curve over k, and denote $W = V \times C$. We suppose given a model of (V, C, W) over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k. Applying Conjecture B_{n+1} to W, we can take a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the Frobenius action on

$$H^{n+1}(W_s, \mathcal{O}_{W_s}) = H^n(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s}) \otimes H^1(C_s, \mathcal{O}_{C_s})$$

is bijective for every $s \in S$. This implies that the Frobenius action on $H^n(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s})$ is bijective for every $s \in S$. $\square$

Lemma 3.3. *Conjecture B_n holds true if $n \leq 2$.*

Proof. By an argument similar to the proof of [21, Proposition 5.3], we may assume that $k = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ without loss of generality. By Lemma 3.2, it suffices to consider the case when $n = 2$.

Let $\pi : \widetilde{X} \to X$ be a minimal resolution. $\widetilde{X}$ is an abelian surface or a K3 surface. Suppose given a model of π over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k. Then there exists a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the

Frobenius action on $H^2(\widetilde{X}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{X}_s})$ is bijective for every $s \in S$ (the abelian surface case follows from a result of Ogus [22] and the K3 surface case follows from a result of Bogomolov–Zarhin [2] or that of Joshi and Rajan [18]). Since X has only rational singularities, by Example 2.9 (1), we may assume that $H^2(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s}) \cong H^2(\widetilde{X}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{X}_s})$ as $\kappa(s)[F]$-modules for all $s \in S$. Thus, we obtain the assertion. $\square$

Our main result is stated as follows.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $x \in X$ be a log canonical singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero such that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. If Conjecture B_μ holds true where $\mu = \mu(x \in X)$, then $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type. In particular, if $\mu(x \in X) \le 2$, then $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type.*

We need the following proposition for the proof of Theorem 3.4.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $x \in X$ be an n-dimensional log canonical singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero. Suppose that the index of X at x is one and that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. Let $g : (Z, D) \to X$ be a dlt blow-up as in Lemma 1.6. Then there exists a birational model $\widetilde{g} : (\widetilde{Z}, \widetilde{D}) \to X$ of g which satisfies the following properties:*

1. *$\widetilde{Z}$ has only canonical singularities,*
2. *$K_{\widetilde{Z}} + \widetilde{D}$ is linearly trivial over X,*
3. *$\widetilde{g}|_{\widetilde{Z} \setminus \widetilde{D}} : \widetilde{Z} \setminus \widetilde{D} \to X \setminus \{x\}$ is an isomorphism.*
4. $\operatorname{Supp} \widetilde{D} = \operatorname{Supp} \widetilde{g}^{-1}(x)$,
5. *given models of D and $\widetilde{D}$ over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k, enlarging A if necessary, we may assume that*
$$H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s}) \cong H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}_s})$$
as $\kappa(s)[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Proof. We may assume that X is affine and K_X is Cartier. We run a K_Z-minimal model program over X with scaling (see [1] for the minimal model program with scaling). Then we obtain a sequence of divisorial contractions and flips:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Z \arrow[r, equal] & Z_0 \arrow[r, dashed, "\phi_0"] & Z_1 \arrow[r, dashed, "\phi_1"] & \cdots \arrow[r, dashed, "\phi_{k-2}"] & Z_{k-1} \arrow[r, dashed, "\phi_{k-1}"] & Z_k \arrow[r, equal] & Z' \\
D \arrow[r, equal] & D_0 \arrow[r, dashed] \arrow[u, hook] & D_1 \arrow[r, dashed] \arrow[u, hook] & \cdots \arrow[r, dashed] & D_{k-1} \arrow[r, dashed] \arrow[u, hook] & D_k \arrow[r, equal] \arrow[u, hook] & D'
\end{tikzcd}$$

such that $K_{Z'}$ is nef over X. Suppose given a model of the above sequence over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k.

Claim 1. Assume that $\phi_i : Z_i \dashrightarrow Z_{i+1}$ is a flip. Enlarging A if necessary, we may assume that
$$H^j(D_{i_s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i_s}}) \cong H^j(D_{i+1,s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1,s}})$$
as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all j and all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Proof of Claim 1. We consider the following flipping diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} Z_i \arrow[rr, dashed, "\phi_i"] \arrow[dr, "\psi_i"'] & & Z_{i+1} \arrow[dl, "\psi_{i+1}"] \\ & W_i & \end{tikzcd}$$

Enlarging A if necessary, we may assume that a model of the above diagram over A is given. Note that $K_{Z_i} + D_i \sim_{\psi_i} 0$ and $K_{Z_{i+1}} + D_{i+1} \sim_{\psi_{i+1}} 0$. Then we have the following exact sequences:

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_{Z_i}(K_{Z_i}) \to \mathcal{O}_{Z_i} \to \mathcal{O}_{D_i} \to 0,$$
$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_{Z_{i+1}}(K_{Z_{i+1}}) \to \mathcal{O}_{Z_{i+1}} \to \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1}} \to 0.$$

We put $C_i = \psi_i(D_i) = \psi_{i+1}(D_i) \subseteq W_i$. Since Z_i, Z_{i+1} and W_i each has only rational singularities, by the Grauert–Riemenschneider vanishing theorem, one has

$$\mathbf{R}\psi_{i_*}\mathcal{O}_{D_i} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \cong \mathbf{R}\psi_{i_*}\mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1}}$$

in the derived category of coherent sheaves on C_i. Therefore, ψ_i and ψ_{i+1} induce the isomorphisms

$$H^j(D_i, \mathcal{O}_{D_i}) \overset{\psi_{i_*}}{\cong} H^j(C_i, \mathcal{O}_{C_i}) \overset{\psi_{i+1_*}}{\cong} H^j(D_{i+1}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1}})$$

for all j. By Example 2.9 (1), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that

$$H^j(D_{i_s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i_s}}) \cong H^j(D_{i+1,s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1,s}})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$. □

Claim 2. Assume that $\phi_i : Z_i \dashrightarrow Z_{i+1}$ is a divisorial contraction. Enlarging A if necessary, we may assume that

$$H^j(D_{i_s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i_s}}) \cong H^j(D_{i+1,s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1,s}})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all j and all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Proof of Claim 2. Let E be the ϕ_i-exceptional prime divisor on Z_i. First we will check that $\phi_i(D_i) = D_{i+1}$. It is obvious when E is not an irreducible component of D_i, so we consider the case when E is an irreducible component of D_i. Since $K_{Z_i} + D_i$ and $K_{Z_{i+1}} + D_{i+1}$ both are linearly trivial over X, we have

$$K_{Z_i} + D_i = \phi_i^*(K_{Z_{i+1}} + D_{i+1}).$$

Hence $\phi_i(E)$ is a log canonical center of the pair (Z_{i+1}, D_{i+1}). Each Z_i has only canonical singularities, because Z has only canonical singularities by Lemma 1.7 and we run a K_Z-minimal model program. Thus, $\phi_i(E)$ has to be contained in D_{i+1}, which implies that $\phi_i(D_i) = D_{i+1}$.

By an argument analogous to the proof of Claim 1 (that is, by the Grauert–Riemenschneider vanishing theorem), we have $\mathbf{R}\phi_{i_*}\mathcal{O}_{D_i} \cong \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1}}$ in the derived category of coherent sheaves on D_{i+1}. Therefore, ϕ_i induces the isomorphism

$$H^j(D_i, \mathcal{O}_{D_i}) \overset{\phi_{i_*}}{\cong} H^j(D_{i+1}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1}})$$

for all j. By Example 2.9 (1), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that
$$H^j(D_{i_s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i_s}}) \cong H^j(D_{i+1,s}, \mathcal{O}_{D_{i+1,s}})$$
as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$. $\square$

Let $g' : (Z', D') \to X$ be the output of the minimal model program. By the base point free theorem, we obtain the following diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} (Z', D') \arrow[rr, "\pi"] \arrow[dr, "g'"'] & & (\widetilde{Z}, \widetilde{D}) \arrow[dl, "\widetilde{g}"] \\ & X & \end{tikzcd}$$

such that $\widetilde{Z}$ is the canonical model of Z' over X and that
$$K_{Z'} + D' = \pi^*(K_{\widetilde{Z}} + \widetilde{D}).$$
Enlarging A if necessary, we may assume that a model of the above diagram over A is given. By an argument similar to the proof of Claim 2, we can check that $\pi(D') = \widetilde{D}$ and $\mathbf{R}\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{D'} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}}$ in the derived category of coherent sheaves on $\widetilde{D}$. Thus, π induces the isomorphism
$$H^{n-1}(D', \mathcal{O}_{D'}) \overset{\pi_*}{\cong} H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}}).$$
By Example 2.9 (1), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that
$$H^{n-1}(D'_s, \mathcal{O}_{D'_s}) \cong H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}_s})$$
as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Summing up the above arguments, we know that $\widetilde{g} : (\widetilde{Z}, \widetilde{D}) \to X$ has the following properties:

(i) $\widetilde{Z}$ has only canonical singularities,
(ii) $K_{\widetilde{Z}} + \widetilde{D} \sim_{\widetilde{g}} 0$,
(iii) $K_{\widetilde{Z}}$ is $\widetilde{g}$-ample,
(iv) $H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s}) \cong H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}_s})$ for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Since $-\widetilde{D}$ is $\widetilde{g}$-ample by (i) and (ii), one has $\operatorname{Supp} \widetilde{D} = \operatorname{Supp} \widetilde{g}^{-1}(x)$. Therefore, it remains to show that $\widetilde{g}$ is an isomorphism outside x. Note that $X \setminus \{x\}$ has only canonical singularities. Then we can write
$$K_{\widetilde{Z} \setminus \widetilde{D}} = g^* K_{X \setminus \{x\}} + F,$$
where F is a $\widetilde{g}$-exceptional effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor on $\widetilde{Z} \setminus \widetilde{D}$. Since $K_{\widetilde{Z} \setminus \widetilde{D}}$ is $\widetilde{g}$-ample, one has $F = 0$. Again, by the $\widetilde{g}$-ampleness of $K_{\widetilde{Z} \setminus \widetilde{D}}$, the birational morphism $\widetilde{g} : \widetilde{X} \setminus \widetilde{D} \to X \setminus \{x\}$ has to be finite, that is, an isomorphism. $\square$

Now we start the proof of Theorem 3.4.

Proof of Theorem 3.4. Since F-purity and log canonicity are preserved under index one covers (see [26] for F-purity and [19, Proposition 5.20] for log canonicity), we may assume that the index of X at x is one. We can also assume that X is affine and K_X is Cartier.

By Lemma 1.6, there exists a birational projective morphism $g : Z \to X$ and a reduced divisor D on Z such that $K_Z+D = g^*K_X$, (Z, D) is a $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial dlt pair and g is a small morphism outside x. By Remark 1.3, there exists a projective birational morphism $h : Y \to Z$ from a smooth variety Y with the following properties:

(1) $\mathrm{Exc}(h)$ and $\mathrm{Exc}(h) \cup \mathrm{Supp}\, h_*^{-1}D$ are simple normal crossing divisors on Y,
(2) h is an isomorphism over the generic point of any log canonical center of the pair (Z, D),
(3) $a(E, Z, D) > -1$ for every h-exceptional divisor E.

Then we can write

$$K_Y = h^*(K_Z + D) + F - E,$$

where E and F are effective divisors on Y which have no common irreducible components. By the construction of h, E is a reduced simple normal crossing divisor on Y and $E = h_*^{-1}D$. It follows from [6, Corollary 4.15] or [9, Corollary 2.5] that $\mathbf{R}h_*\mathcal{O}_E \cong \mathcal{O}_D$ in the derived category of coherent sheaves on D. Therefore, we have the isomorphism

$$H^i(E, \mathcal{O}_E) \overset{h_*}{\cong} H^i(D, \mathcal{O}_D)$$

for every i. Suppose given models of D and E over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k. By Example 2.9 (1), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that

$$H^i(E_s, \mathcal{O}_{E_s}) \cong H^i(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \mathrm{Spec}\, A$.

Let W be a minimal stratum of a simple normal crossing variety E. By an argument similar to [9, 4.11] (see also Section 4), one has $\dim W = \mu$. Since $K_Z + D$ is linearly trivial over X and D is a g-exceptional divisor on Z, by the adjunction formula, one has $K_D \sim 0$. We also note that D is sdlt (see [3, Definition 1.1] for the definition of sdlt varieties). Applying [9, Remark 5.3] to $h : E \to D$, we obtain the following claim.

Claim. Suppose that models of W and E over A are given. Then after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that

$$H^{n-1}(E_s, \mathcal{O}_{E_s}) \cong H^{\mu}(W_s, \mathcal{O}_{W_s})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \mathrm{Spec}\, A$.

Proof of Claim. It follows from [9, Theorem 5.2 and Remark 5.3] that

$$H^{\mu}(W, \mathcal{O}_W) \cong \ldots \cong H^{n-1}(E, \mathcal{O}_E),$$

where each isomorphism is the connecting homomorphism of a suitable Mayer–Vietoris exact sequence. Then by Example 2.9 (3), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that

$$H^{n-1}(E_s, \mathcal{O}_{E_s}) \cong \cdots \cong H^{\mu}(W_s, \mathcal{O}_{W_s})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \mathrm{Spec}\, A$. □

Let $V = h(W) \subseteq D$. Then V is a minimal log canonical center of the pair (Z, D). On the other hand, by adjunction formula for dlt pairs, we obtain $K_V = (K_Z +$

$D)|_V \sim 0$. Thus, V has only Gorenstein rational singularities. Since $h : W \to V$ is birational by the construction of h, one has the isomorphism

$$H^\mu(W, \mathcal{O}_W) \overset{h_*}{\cong} H^\mu(V, \mathcal{O}_V).$$

Suppose models of W and V are given over A. By Example 2.9 (1), after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that

$$H^\mu(W_s, \mathcal{O}_{W_s}) \cong H^\mu(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$.

Now we sum up the above arguments together with Proposition 3.5 (we use the same notation as in Proposition 3.5). Suppose given models of $\widetilde{D}$ and V over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k. Then after possibly enlarging A, we may assume that

$$H^\mu(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s}) \cong H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}_s})$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}[F]$-modules for all closed points $s \in \operatorname{Spec} A$. It follows from an application of Conjecture B_μ to V that there exists a dense subset of closed points $S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that the natural Frobenius action on $H^\mu(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s})$ is bijective for all $s \in S$. Then the Frobenius action on $H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}_s})$ is also bijective for all closed points $s \in S$, which implies by Proposition 2.10 that $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type. □

Remark 3.6. Let $f : Y \to X$ be any resolution as in Definition 1.4. By the uniqueness of the relative canonical model, we have

$$\widetilde{Z} \cong \operatorname{Proj} \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} f_* \mathcal{O}_Y(mK_Y)$$

over X. Unfortunately, by this construction, it is not clear how to relate the cohomology group $H^{n-1}(D_s, \mathcal{O}_{D_s})$ to $H^{n-1}(\widetilde{D}_s, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{D}_s})$. Moreover, the relationship between $\widetilde{D}$ and a minimal stratum of E in Definition 1.4 is also not clear. Therefore, we take a dlt blow-up and run a minimal model program with scaling to construct $\widetilde{Z}$.

Corollary 3.7. *Conjecture* A_{n+1} *is equivalent to Conjecture* B_n*.*

Proof. First we will show that Conjecture B_n implies Conjecture A_{n+1}. Let $x \in X$ be an $(n+1)$-dimensional normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularity defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero such that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. If $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type, then by [12, Theorem 3.9], it is log canonical. Conversely, suppose that $x \in X$ is a log canonical singularity. Since $\mu := \mu(x \in X) \leq \dim X - 1 = n$, by Lemma 3.2, Conjecture B_μ holds true. It then follows from Theorem 3.4 that $x \in X$ is of dense F-pure type.

Next we will prove that Conjecture A_{n+1} implies Conjecture B_n. Let V be an n-dimensional projective variety over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero with only rational singularities such that $K_V \sim 0$. Take any ample Cartier divisor D on V and consider its section ring $R = R(V, D) = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^0(V, \mathcal{O}_V(mD))$. By [23, Proposition 5.4], the affine cone $\operatorname{Spec} R$ of V has only quasi-Gorenstein log canonical singularities and its vertex is an isolated non-log-terminal point of $\operatorname{Spec} R$. It then follows from Conjecture A_{n+1} that given a model of (V, D, R) over a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra A of k, there exists a dense subset of closed points

$S \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} A$ such that $\operatorname{Spec} R_s$ is F-pure for all $s \in S$. Note that after replacing S by a smaller dense subset if necessary, we may assume that $R_s = R(V_s, D_s)$ for all $s \in S$. Since $\operatorname{Spec} R_s$ is F-pure, the natural Frobenius action on the local cohomology module $H^{n+1}_{\mathfrak{m}_{R_s}}(R_s)$ is injective, where $\mathfrak{m}_{R_s} = \bigoplus_{m \geq 1} H^0(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s}(mD_s))$ is the unique homogeneous maximal ideal of R_s. Then the Frobenius action on $H^n(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s})$ is also injective, because $H^n(V_s, \mathcal{O}_{V_s})$ is the degree zero part of $H^{n+1}_{\mathfrak{m}_{R_s}}(R_s)$. $\square$

Since Conjecture B_2 is known to be true (see Lemma 3.3), Conjecture A_3 holds true.

Corollary 3.8. *Let $x \in X$ be a three-dimensional normal $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein singularity defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero such that x is an isolated non-log-terminal point of X. Then $x \in X$ is log canonical if and only if it is of dense F-pure type.*

4. Appendix: A quick review of [4] and [9]

In this appendix, we quickly review the invariant μ and related topics in [4] and [9] for the reader's convenience. After [4] was written, the minimal model program has developed drastically (cf. [1]). In [9], we only treat isolated log canonical singularities. Here, we survey the basic properties of μ and some related results in the framework of [9]. For the details, see [4] and [9].

Let X be a quasi-projective log canonical variety defined over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero with index one. Assume that $x \in X$ is a log canonical center. Let $f : Y \to X$ be a projective birational morphism from a smooth variety Y such that

$$K_Y = f^*K_X + F - E$$

where E and F are effective Cartier divisors on Y and have no common irreducible components. We further assume that $f^{-1}(x)$ and $\operatorname{Supp}(E + F)$ are simple normal crossing divisors on Y. Let $E = \sum_{i \in I} E_i$ be the irreducible decomposition. Note that E is a reduced simple normal crossing divisor on Y. We put

$$J = \{i \in I \mid f(E_i) = x\} \subset I$$

and

$$G = \sum_{i \in J} E_i.$$

Then, by [8, Proposition 8.2], we obtain

$$f_*\mathcal{O}_G \cong \kappa(x).$$

In particular, G is connected. We apply a $(K_Y + E)$-minimal model program with scaling over X (cf. [1] and [7, Section 4]). Then we obtain a projective birational morphism

$$f' : Y' \to X$$

such that (Y', E') is a $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial dlt pair and that $K_{Y'} + E' = f'^*K_X$ where E' is the pushforward of E on Y'. It is a dlt blow-up of X (cf. Lemma 1.6). Note that

each step of the minimal model program is an isomorphism at the generic point of any log canonical center of (Y, E) because

$$K_Y + E = f^*K_X + F.$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\mu(x \in X) = \min\{\dim W \,|\, W \text{ is a log canonical center of } (Y', E') \text{ with } f'(W) = x\}.$$

By the proof of [8, Theorem 10.5 (iv)], we have

$$f'_*\mathcal{O}_{G'} \cong \kappa(x)$$

where G' is the pushforward of G on Y'. In particular, G' is connected. By applying [9, Proposition 3.3] to each irreducible component of G', we can check that if W is a minimal log canonical center of (Y', E') with $f'(W) = x$ then $\dim W = \mu(x \in X)$. By this observation, every minimal stratum of E which is mapped to x by f is $\mu(x \in X)$-dimensional and $\mu(x \in X)$ is independent of the choice of the resolution f (cf. [9, 4.11]), that is, $\mu(x \in X)$ is well-defined.

Let W_1 and W_2 be any minimal log canonical centers of (Y', E') such that $f'(W_1) = f'(W_2) = x$. Then we can check that W_1 is birationally equivalent to W_2 (cf. [9, Proposition 3.3]). Therefore, all the minimal stratum of E mapped to x by f are birational each other. More precisely, we can take a common resolution

$$\begin{tikzcd} & W \arrow[dl, "\alpha_1"'] \arrow[dr, "\alpha_2"] & \\ W_1 \arrow[rr, dashed, leftrightarrow] & & W_2 \end{tikzcd}$$

such that $\alpha_1^*K_{W_1} = \alpha_2^*K_{W_2}$ (cf. [9, Proposition 3.3]).

By the adjunction formula for dlt pairs (cf. [5, Proposition 3.9.2]), we can check that

$$K_W = (K_{Y'} + E')|_W \sim 0$$

and that W has only canonical Gorenstein singularities if W is a minimal log canonical center of (Y', E') with $f'(W) = x$.

Let V be any minimal stratum of E. Then we can prove that

$$H^\mu(V, \mathcal{O}_V) \overset{\delta}{\cong} H^{n-1}(E, \mathcal{O}_E)$$

when $f(E) = x$, equivalently, $x \in X$ is an isolated non-log-terminal point, where $\mu = \mu(x \in X)$ and $n = \dim X$. The isomorphism δ is a composition of connecting homomorphisms of suitable Mayer–Vietoris exact sequences. For the details, see [9, Section 5]. Although we assume that the base field is $\mathbb{C}$ and use the theory of mixed Hodge structures in [9], the above isomorphism holds over an arbitrary algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero by the Lefschetz principle.

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Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

E-mail address: `fujino@math.kyoto-u.ac.jp`

Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Tokyo, 3-8-1 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8914, Japan

E-mail address: `stakagi@ms.u-tokyo.ac.jp`